OCTOBER, 1806.] THE [NUMBER 3957.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1806.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 23.

The Paris Moniteur of the 14th August contains the following most important and affecting State Paper, being the resignation of the high office of Emperor of Germany, by Francis, Emperor of Austria.

VIENNA, August 7.

"*We Francis Second, &c.*

"Since the peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed, to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity, all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties as Chief of the Germanic Empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

"The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events, generally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic Empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election, and, even if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire seperation of several considerable states of the Empire, and their peculiar consideration, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

"Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer able to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce the crown, which was only valuable in our eyes, whilst we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other States of the Germanic Empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us.—We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the States of the Germanic Empire; that we, considering as extinguished, by the confederation of the States of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the Empire; and that we, considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic Empire, do resign the Imperial Crown and Imperial Government. We absolve, at the same time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the Empire, particularly the Members of the Supreme Tribunal, and other Magistrates of the Empire, from those duties, by which they were united to us as the legal Chief of the Empire, according to the Constitution.

"We also absolve all our German Provinces and States of the Empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic Empire, and we desire, in incorporating them with our Austrian States as Emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighbouring Powers and States, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness, which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

"Done at our residence, under our Imperial Seal.

"FRANCIS.

"*Vienna, the 6th August*, 1806."

This is followed by the following Address in the subsequent Moniteur:

VIENNA, August 8.

"*We Francis Second, &c.*

"In abdicating the Imperial government of the Empire, we, considering it as the last effort of our care and as an absolute duty, do express thus publicly a desire, equally reasonable and just, that the persons who have hitherto been employed in the administration of justice and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the service of the chief of the empire, should be suitably provided for.

"The care which all the states of the empire took of those persons, who lost their places by the affair of the indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the same sentiments of justice will be extended to those individuals, who have hitherto been employed in the general service, who have been chosen in all parts of the Germanic Empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable subsistence for life, and which should not be wanting to them, on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

"We have, therefore, taken the resolution of preserving to those of our Imperial servants, who have hitherto drawn their salaries from our chamber, the same appointments, reserving to ourselves to place them in employments in the service of our hereditary states, and we hope, with so much the more confidence, that the Electors, Princes and States will provide for the Imperial Chamber of Justice of the Empire, and the Chancellerie of the Chamber of Justice, by charging themselves voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminish every year.

"As to the Chancellerie of the Aulic Council of the Empire, the funds destined for its support will be employed to provide for the wants of those individuals, who have hitherto drawn from thence their salaries; this will serve them until other measures may be taken.

"Done in our Capital and residence of Vienna, under our Imperial Seal, the 5th of August, 1806.

"FRANCIS."

RATISBON, August 1.

This day the following remarkable Declaration was transmitted to the Directory, through the Electoral Arch Chancellor:

High and Mighty Lords,

The undersigned, Ministers and Ambassadors Plenipotentiary to the Grand Assembly of the German Empire, are commanded, in the name of their Constituents, to make the following Declaration to your Excellencies and Highnesses:

The occurrences of the three last wars, which have incessently disturbed the repose of almost the whole of Germany, and the particular alterations which have consequently arisen, have placed this well-grounded fact in the clearest light, viz. That the league which hitherto bound together the various members of the Germanic Body has ceased to be of any avail, or rather it has, in fact, been already completely dissolved; a sense of this truth has been a long time deeply rooted in the heart of every German, and was rendered more impressive by the experience of last year, grounded not only upon the weakness of one of the most honourable of the Confederate Powers, but confirmed upon the principle of the instability of human regulations. To these circumstances alone the former separation of the Empire, in the year 1795, must be certainly ascribed, which had for its necessary consequence a division of the different interests of South and North Germany. From this moment, alas, all idea of an union of states and interests necessarily vanished; the expressions, "the war of the empire," or "the peace of the empire," became words without meaning; in vain did we look for Germany in the middle of the Germanic Body. That part of it lying next to France, stripped of all protection, was itself compelled by the calamities of a war with foreign princes (which it did not possess the power to put an end to in a becoming manner) to separate itself, in fact, from the General Confederacy, by an exclusive treaty of peace. The peace of Luneville, and even the resolution of the Empire, in 1803, most undoubtedly would have been sufficient to give new life to the Constitution of the German Empire, if they had done away the weak part of the system, and strengthened the foundation of its strongest pillars.

But the events of the last ten months which have passed before the eyes of all Germany have annihilated this last hope also, and have again placed beyond a doubt the total insufficiency of the former constitution. Under the impression of these weighty considerations, the Sovereigns and Princes of South and West Germany have been moved to conclude a new league, suited to existing circumstances. When they absolve themselves by the present Declaration from their former alliance with the Germanic Body, they merely follow the system established by the most ancient precedents, and sanctioned by the declarations of the greatest powers of the empire. They might indeed have preserved the empty appearance of the extinguished constitution, but they considered that it would be consistent with their duties. and the purity of their motives, to publish a candid and free declaration of the resolutions, and the grounds upon which they have conducted themselves.

But in vain would they have flattered themselves that they had obtained the wished for object, if they had not been at the same time assured of a powerful protection, by which they are now for ever united with that monarch, who has evinced such strong intentions of agreeing in every thing tending to advance the true interests of Germany. So powerful a guarantee is to be regarded in a double point of view. It confirms the security that his Majesty the Emperor of France, both on account of his own immortal glory, as well as on account of the proper interests of the French Imperial States, will use every exertion for the maintenance of the new order of things in Germany, and the establishment of foreign and domestic peace.

As this inestimable state of peace is the great object of the confederation of the Rhine, therefore the former German Imperial allies of the Sovereigns, in whose names the present declaration is made, are hereby clearly informed that each of them, whose situation renders a share in that confederation desirable to them, may be received as members thereof, and the same is left open to them.

As we are hereby released from our high and important negociations, we have now to add the assurances of the high consideration and respect, with which we are, &c. &c.

Baron Rechberg, privy counsellor to the king of Bavaria, and formerly comitial ambassador.

Baron Seckendorf, minister of state to the king of Wurtemburgh, and formerly comitial ambassador.

Baron Albini, minister of state, and directorial ambassador from the electoral arch chancellor of the empire.

Albert, Baron Seckendorf, ambassador from the electoral prince of Baden.

Baron Turkheim, ambassador from the landgrave of Hesse.

Edmund, Baron Schmitz Grollenburg, ambassador from his highness the prince of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and the united house of Hohenzollern.

Bishop and Arch-Deacon Wolf, comitial ambassador from the prince of Kyrburg.

Von Mollenbec, on the part of his highness the prince of Isenburg.

Ratisbon, 1st August, 1806.

BERLIN, August 4.

The Swedish frigates blockade every Prussian port, and molest, without discretion, all neutrals who may fall in their way; but upon land they have not committed a single act of hostility, although the two armies are within pistol shot of each other.

They write from Petersburgh, that all the individuals, of both sexes, known to have co-operated in the accession of Russia, to the last coalition against France, have successively quitted the Court.

August 13.

Every thing here breathes activity. The King is returned from Charlottenburg; and we observe a great movement in the cabinet, and in several of the military offices. Many generals who had been absent are recalled, and estafettes have been forwarded to the several military governments.

August 15.

The negociations between Sweden and Prussia have taken such a turn, as to induce us to believe that peace and good understanding will speedily be re-established.

FRANKFORT, August 7.

The following details respecting the changes which are taking place in Germany are given as authentic.

All the princes, intermediate counts and other states of the empire, who are not named in the act of federation, and whose possessions join, or are included within those of the princes preserved, are wholly to lose their territorial superiority; that is to say, the right of having troops, of having tribunals dependent on them, the privilege of a mint, of having political agents: in one word, they are to be deprived of sovereignty, according to the true meaning of the word.

It is said, that the King of Prussia, in recognizing these changes in the constitution of southern Germany, reserves to himself a power of establishing a similar league (in the north) of what was formerly called the empire. Thus will this constitution, which has been so long invaded, wholly disappear, and the decline of which is only so gentle, because the measures which are taking at this day were preceded by the period of its fall.

The Elector of Hesse is about to accede to the confederation of the Rhine. This Prince will join the force of the union with upwards of 20,000 men.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

From the London Sun of August 7.

We have been assured, from very respectable authority, of the authen-

Best possible image.

ticity of the following relation, which we inſert, both on account of the ſingularity of the circumſtance itſelf, and becauſe it adds another proof to the many already before the world, of the comprehenſive mind of our late illuſtrious Stateſman——" a mind, which," as has been beautifully and energetically ſaid, " like the proboſcis of an elephant, could either pick up a pin from the floor, or tear up a tree by the roots."

At that period of the French Revolution, when Revolutionary Emiſſaries from the Continent were buſily engaged in this country in endeavouring, by the only means in their power (perſuaſion and bribery,) to diſſeminate thoſe principles of anarchy and horror, which have rendered France an eternal beacon to civilized ſociety—preciſely at that time, when ſo many of our countrymen were ſeduced by a vain phantom from the honeſt attachment to their King and Conſtitution, by which they had hitherto been diſtinguiſhed, and to which they have long ſince returned, a certain foreigner entered one of the moſt conſiderable banking houſes in the Metropolis, and taking from his pocket-book a large ſum of money, amounting to between twelve and fourteen thouſand pounds, expreſſed a deſire to open an account with the houſe alluded to. On being aſked by the clerk, to whom he addreſſed himſelf, what name he ſhould place in the books—he requeſted that the ſum ſhould be entered under the letter A. and that all drafts ſubſcribed by that letter ſhould be duly honoured. In a few days he called with a ſimilar ſum, which, by his directions, was entered under the letter B. The Clerk, ſurpriſed at theſe proceedings, communicated them to the principal partner in the firm, Mr. D. by whom he was ordered, ſhould the ſtranger again make his appearance, to acquaint him, that he might have an opportunity of obſerving him. Accordingly, in leſs than a week, the foreigner depoſiting a large ſum under the letter C. Mr. D. took the advantage of this third viſit particularly to notice the features of the man; and ſoon after another call enabled him firmly to imprint them in his mind. Having conſulted with ſome friends on the ſteps which it would be prudent to take, it was deemed adviſable by them that Mr. D. ſhould wait on the Premier, as they had little doubt that it was intended to apply this money to ſiniſter and political purpoſes. The next morning Mr. D. went to Downing-ſtreet; but was informed Mr. Pitt had not riſen.—It is well known that that great man uſed to avail himſelf of the quiet of his bed, to revolve in his mind the important ſchemes of policy which he was ever intent upon framing for the benefit of his country; and that at thoſe moments his ſervants had orders on no account to diſturb him. Mr. D. waited patiently above two hours before the Miniſter's bell rang. On being told of his viſitor, Mr. Pitt inſtantly ſent a meſſage, requeſting to ſee him in his chamber, where he received him in his morning gown, for which he apologized, by expreſſing the unwillingneſs that he felt to allow a gentleman of ſuch reſpectability to remain a ſingle unneceſſary inſtant in attendance on him. Mr. D. then proceeded to unfold the buſineſs on which he came. At the concluſion of his narrative Mr. Pitt opened a ſmall bureau, and taking from thence ſeveral miniature pictures, laid them before Mr. D. who, ſtrongly impreſſed with the reſemblance which one of them bore to the object of his ſuſpicion, ſuddenly pointed to it, and exclaimed—" that is the man!" Mr. Pitt, ſmiling, thanked Mr. D. for his information, expreſſing a wiſh that all his brother bankers had been equally communicative; but at the ſame time he aſſured him that the proceedings of the individual, whoſe portrait he had ſelected, were well known to his Majeſty's Government, who were cloſely watching his movements, and thoſe of his colleagues. He requeſted Mr. D. to return, take no notice of the tranſaction, and pay any drafts that might be preſented in conſequence. This Mr. D. accordingly did; the money was gradually withdrawn, and in a few months that this fellow and his coadjutors, from the developement of whoſe intrigues, and during an apparent blindneſs to them, government at that critical period had derived much important intelligence, were ſent out of the kingdom under the alien act.

OF GAETA.—In one of our late London papers we have found the following articles of capitulation, demanded by the garriſon of this little fortreſs, ſo juſtly celebrated for their determined and gallant oppoſition to the arms of France. " It was in March (ſays the Courier) that the French firſt ſat down before that *inſignificant fortreſs*, as the Moniteur called it, defended by a ſmall garriſon of 1600 men. For nearly five months it braved all the efforts of the French arms, and kept an army of ſixteen thouſand men employed before it.—For eleven days the fortreſs was bombarded, and did not capitulate till a great part of the town had been laid in aſhes, and two practicable breaches been effected." [*N. York paper.*

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION,

Demanded by the garriſon of Gaeta, after a ſiege of five months, and after two breaches were made.

Article I. The ſervice of the Holy Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion ſhall be reſpected and preſerved.

Anſwer. Granted.

Art. II. All the garriſon ſhall be permitted to embark, with their arms, baggage, proviſions, and the whole train of field pieces in the place.

Ans. In conſideration of the brave defence made by the garriſon, they are permitted to embark, with their arms and proviſions; it being underſtood that the troops who compoſe it ſhall not carry arms, nor ſerve againſt France and her allies, nor againſt thoſe of his majeſty Joſeph Napoleon, during one year and a day, either upon the continent, or in the iſlands.—Eight pieces of field cannon are granted to the garriſon; the reſt of the field artillery, that of the fortreſs, and all the magazines, as well the ammunition as victuals, and other military effects, ſhall be faithfully delivered up to the French army, without dilapidation. At the ſame time, proviſions for ten days ſhall be granted to the garriſon.

Art. III. All the wounded who remain in the place, as well as ſick, ſhall enjoy all the rights of hoſpitality, and ſhall be treated every one according to his rank. Every thing neceſſary ſhall be furniſhed by the French army.

Anſwer. Granted.

Art. IV. All perſons employed under the crown, ſuch as the civil governor, the auditors of the army, and all the members of the little tribunal, ſhall be reſpected in their perſons, their properties, and their families. No individual, who may wiſh to leave the place and to change his country, ſhall be prevented, neither he nor his family. Individuals, in that caſe, for their own ſecurity, will provide themſelves with the neceſſary paſſports.

Anſwer. Granted.

Art. V. Twenty-four hours after the ratification of the preſent capitulation, the interval during which the Neapolitan troops will embark, the French troops may enter the place. During this interval, an officer of artillery of the fortreſs, conjointly with an officer of the French artillery, ſhall proceed to the ſurrender of the place, as far as relates to the artillery, the ammunition, and the other effects.

Ans. On the 19th of July, at eight in the evening, all the troops compoſing the garriſon of Gaeta muſt be embarked. Nevertheleſs, the ſame day, preciſely at five in the morning, the principal gate of the city, and the poſtern of the baſtion of Breccia, in front of the fortification, ſhall be ſurrendered to the French troops.—No French ſoldier ſhall be permitted to enter the town or the citadel, except the officers and commiſſaries charged with receiving the artillery and magazines of the place.

At eight in the evening, the town, and the whole front towards the ſea coaſt, ſhall be occupied by the Imperial and Royal troops.

Done, agreed upon, and ſubſcribed, on the part of the garriſon, by M. Louis Bardet, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and Gaetano Barone, captain commandant of the firſt free corps, provided with full powers, by Col. Franceſco Hotz, commandant, and, *ad interim*, governor of the place; and on the part of his excellency the marſhal of the empire Maſſena, commanding the beſieging army before Gaeta, by the general of brigade Franceſchi, commandant of the legion of honour, &c. provided with full powers by the marſhal.

(ſigned)
LOUIS BARDET,
GAETANO BARONE,
MASSENA.

(Approved)
July 18, 1806, *eleven at night.*

FROM THE NEW YORK SPECTATOR.

GOOD CIDER.

Directions for making ſweet, clear Cider, that ſhall retain its fine vinous flavour, and keep good for a long time in caſks, like wine.

There are perſons in this country who have for years been in the habit of making a particular fine rich and ſweet cider, which they ſell from ſix to ten dollars per barrel; the method of doing it they have endeavoured to keep a profound ſecret.

The writer of this, being acquainted with the art, is deſirous that all cider-makers may profit by it, and takes this method to make it more generally known.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the preſs, and all the materials be ſweet, and clean, and the ſtraw clear from muſt. To make good cider, fruit ſhould be ripe (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice twenty-four hours, the cider will be richer, ſofter, and higher coloured; if the fruit is all of the ſame kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better, as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding the apples, and preſſing out the juice, is a mere manual labour, performed with very little ſkill in the operator; but here the great art of making good cider commences, for as ſoon as the juice is preſſed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itſelf, will undergo three diſtinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The firſt is the vinous; the ſecond the acid, which makes it hard, and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The firſt fermentation is the only one the juice of apples ſhould undergo, to make good cider. It is this operation that ſeparates the filth from the juice, and leaves it a clear, ſweet, vinous liquor. To preſerve it in this ſtate is the grand ſecret; this is done by fumigating it with ſulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preſerves it in its fine vinous ſtate.—It is to be wiſhed that all cider-makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expence, and but little trouble, and will have the deſired effect. I would recommend that the juice, as it comes from the preſs, be placed in open headed caſks or vats; in this ſituation, it is moſt likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the perſon attending may with great correctneſs aſcertain when the firſt fermentation ceaſes; this is of great importance, and muſt be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hiſſing noiſe, bubbles riſing to the ſurface, and there forming a ſoft ſpongy cruſt over the liquor. When this cruſt begins to crack, and a white froth appears in the cracks level with the ſurface of the head, the fermentation is about ſtopping. At this time the liquor is in the fine genuine clear ſtate, and muſt be drawn off immediately into clean caſks; and this is the time to fumigate it with ſulphur. To do this, take a ſtrip of canvas of about two inches broad and twelve long, dip this into melted ſulphur, and when a few pails of racked cider is put into the caſk, ſet this match on fire and hold it in the caſk, till it is conſumed, then bung the caſk and ſhake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this, fill up the caſk and bung it up. This cider ſhould be racked off again the latter part of February, or firſt of March; and if not as clear as you would wiſh it, put in iſinglaſs to fine it, and ſtir it well; then put the caſk in a cool place, where it will not be diſturbed, for the fining to ſettle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep ſweet in caſks for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America, to cultivate the fruit that is natural to the ſoil of this country, and to make the moſt of the fruit which that ſoil produces, eſpecially when its produce is an article of value, and of great conſumption in this country.

A LOVER OF GOOD CIDER.

ST. JOHNS, (Ant.) Sept. 16.

Arrived, this morning, the Daniſh ſchooner Mariner, Cap. Baſden, from Barbadoes and Dominique. She brings the moſt deplorable accounts of the ravages made by the hurricane at the latter iſland, on the night of Tueſday laſt. Some faint idea may be formed of the violence of the ſtorm, from the following letter to a gentleman in this iſland, dated at Roſeau:—

" On Thurſday night, the 9th inſt. we experienced the moſt violent hurricane known in this iſland for fifty years; about 9 o'clock at night it began to blow from the northward, and continued till 12, when it blew ſo hard as to render it impoſſible to move from the houſe. The rain fell moſt dreadfully, and cauſed the river to run through every ſtreet in town.—The conſequences are diſtreſſing beyond every thing I ever ſaw; almoſt the whole centre of the town is carried away; very many lives are loſt. Perſons, houſes, ſtock, and every thing which ſtood in the ſtreet leading between Mr. Dodd's and Mr. Calet's, were ſwept into the ſea. The cries of the unfortunate perſons were dreadful, and there was no poſſibility of rendering them any aſſiſtance from the darkneſs and horror of the night. All the houſes at the river ſide, with many of the inhabitants, are alſo carried away.

" The houſe and ſtore rented by capt. Syers were waſhed away; and I am ſorry to add, that young Mr. Harper, and a ſervant of Mr. Syers, went with it. Capt. M'Kay, by an extraordinary effort, leaped from that houſe on a high wall, as the houſe was paſſing over Mr. Martin's lot, and eſcaped. All the ſhipping, except one veſſel, are loſt; ſeveral ſeamen periſhed. The eſtates have ſuffered ſeverely. The buildings at Morne Brue, except one, are blown down, but fortunately very few lives were loſt there. The officers and men lay all night on the ground, not daring to get up, for fear of being blown off the Hill."

Another letter ſays,—" It is aſcertained that at leaſt 107 perſons periſhed in the ſtorm."

NASSAU (N. P.) Sept. 16.

On Sunday laſt we were again viſited by a ſevere gale, more violent than the one we experienced on the 31ſt of laſt month. It commenced from the northward, early in the morning, and continued with unabated violence until night, by which time it had ſhifted round to the ſouthward. The circumſtance of its blowing from the

northward, fortunately occaſioned the ſhipping in the harbour to be in a meaſure protected againſt its fury by Hog Iſland, yet the ſhipping did not eſcape altogether without injury, and we record the damage ſuſtained by them, as far as we have been able to learn. The ſlaughter houſe was ſhattered to pieces by the bowſprit of the ſchooner Ann, belonging to Mr. Richards, which veſſel had there been caſt on ſhore; the wharves and abutments along the bay ſuſtained conſiderable injury, and a number of fences and trees in the town, and its vicinity, were blown down; we are happy, however, to have it in our power to ſtate, that we have not heard of any lives being loſt.

September 19.

By an arrival yeſterday from Harbour Iſland we learn, they experienced the moſt ſevere and diſaſtrous hurricane that ever was known in the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants there. On the 14th inſt. it commenced, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued with increaſed violence till about 4 o'clock, afternoon. The brig Two Brothers, and ſmack Betſey, belonging to Capt. Fiſher, ſunk in the harbour; but the diſtreſs of the inhabitants is deplorable in the extreme.—There are only now ſtanding on the iſland about 46 houſes, and theſe very much ſhattered, and no leſs than 124 totally demoliſhed, excluſive of the barracks and church, which are razed to the foundation; and what adds to theſe diſtreſſing circumſtances is, that the whole crop on which thoſe people depended is totally deſtroyed.

At Spaniſh Wells, we underſtand, there are only four houſes ſtanding, and at the Boag, on Eluthea, it is reported a number of people are drowned.

—

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

An ingenious project for fortifying the harbour of New-York, at the Narrows, between Long Iſland and Staten Iſland, by Mr. Archibald Robertſon, of New-York, has been forwarded to General Dearborn, the ſecretary of war. The mode propoſed is by a chain and boom, and anchored at a ſalient angle between Signal Hill and the Shoal oppoſite Doniſe's: the chain to be defended by batteries and gun-boats. It is reported that the propoſal of Mr. Robertſon has been very favourably ſpoken of by Colonel Williams.

A fine Siberian RAM has lately been imported from St. Peterſburgh, in Ruſſia, by Mr. Iſaac Hicks, merchant, of this city. He has a coat of hair as well as of wool; and has four horns on his head, two of them like thoſe of a ſheep, and two reſembling thoſe of a goat. He is in fine health; and is a great curioſity both to the Naturaliſt and the Farmer.

October 18.

Gen. Moreau is expected in town in a few days. He has taken a houſe in Broadway, and intends to make this city his future reſidence.

One of the lateſt London papers contains the following ſummary of European Affairs.

Our intelligence from the continent comes down to the end of laſt week. It comes from Paris, Holland, Hamburgh, and Gottenburgh. From

RUSSIA,

we have nothing to indicate what determination the Emperor is likely to take, in regard to the treaty with France, which Mr. D'Oubril will be ſent for his ratification. The Ruſſian colonies, eſtabliſhed on the Black ſea, under the direction of the Duke de Richelieu, are ſaid to be very proſperous. Turkey, at the inſtigation of France, almoſt threatens Ruſſia with war. Intelligence has been received from Mr Sileſius, one of the companions of Captain Kruzenſtein, of accounts of the viſits of the Engliſh to the iſland of Owyhee.—Count Budberg and Count Soltikoff are now the miniſters for foreign affairs; Prince Lapuchin is at the head of the Judiciary eſtabliſhment; Count Kotſchubly is miniſter for the Home Department; Count Waſcheff of the Finances; Count Romanzoff for Trade; Gen. Waſminſtoff for Military Affairs.

TURKEY

preſents ſtill a government in ſubſerviency to foreign powers—a tumultuary army in the neighbourhood of the capital, rebellious provinces, ſurrounding powers all gaping for a partition.

AUSTRIA

ſees its Imperial Houſe now ſhorn of its ancient honours. Its adminiſtration is hoſtile and odious to France. It cannot reſiſt the changes by which France diſmembers the German Empire, yet does not cordially ſubmit to them. French troops ſtill hover near its confines. We do not know that it has been enabled to ſurrender Cattaro to France. Even its exiſtence as an independent power is threatened.—Perhaps its dominions may be deſtined to become an appendage of the Bonaparte family.

PRUSSIA,

as we have formerly intimated, ſeems to meditate a Northern confederacy, by which Saxony, Heſſe, Hanover, Mecklenburg, &c. may be aſſociated under its dominion.

HOLLAND

is diſcontented under Louis Bonaparte's reign. He has endeavoured, with little ſkill or ſucceſs, to diminiſh the public expenditure of government. The ſeamen are unwilling to ſerve under him. But the yoke of France muſt, per force, be endured.

PARIS

is the ſeat of negociations, determining the fate of Europe. The treaty of the Confederacy of the Rhine, effectively uniting Bavaria, Baden, Heſſe, Hohenzollern, Wurtembergh, Salm, Kyrburg, and Iſenburg to France, was ſigned there on the 12th and 19th of July. It adds 70,000 German auxiliaries to the force, of France. The treaty with Ruſſia, abandoning to France the middle, the weſt, and the ſouth of Europe, was ſigned there on the 20th of July. Schemes to diſmember Spain, in favour of the Prince of Peace, and to dethrone the Royal Family of Portugal have been here matured. Engliſh negociators have been detained there in uncertain negociation, till France has, by their preſence, been enabled to ſeparate almoſt all our allies from us. A congregation of the Jews has been aſſembled at the ſame place; and Bonaparte has propoſed his curious doubts reſpecting their religion and policy, to be reſolved by their Rabbins. The French funds have fluctuated like our own, as the negociations went on.—It ſeems now probable, that the treaty with England muſt be broken off; and that the Engliſh Envoys are to return, *re infecta*.

ITALY

furniſhes little new intelligence.—Gaeta has fallen. Much Neapolitan property has been confiſcated to gratify the French army.—The Calabrians, with aid from Sir Sidney Smith, are enabled to reſiſt the career of the French. Sicily is ſtill free.—Malta is ſtrong in troops, whom it preſeves in good health. The port of Venice is ſtill under blockade.

THE WEST INDIES

are delivered from the preſence of Jerome Bonaparte. Gaudaloupe and Martinique flouriſh. Hayti maintains its independence. The Havanna is the Emporium of a briſk trade. The markets in the Britiſh iſlands are moſt abundantly ſupplied with American commodities. Miranda has returned from Barbadoes to Trinidad; he goes, with conſiderable ſtrength of new ſupplies, againſt the Carraccas.

—

GENERAL MIRANDA.—Captain Roſe, of the ſchooner Diſpatch, in 18 days from Trinidad, informs, that General Miranda had been again at that iſland, that he had received a reinforcement of Britiſh officers, and three ſhips of war, and then proceeded to the Maine. Two days before Captain Roſe ſailed, diſpatches had arrived, announcing that the expedition had effected a landing on the Maine, and that two battles had been fought, in one of which 400 Spaniſh ſoldiers were killed. It is ſaid that the inhabitants of the country were daily flocking to Miranda's ſtandard; and no doubts were entertained at Trinidad that the expedition would be ſucceſsful. It is added, that General Miranda's brother had been executed, and hung in chains.

Trinidad, September 20.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers ſome news of Miranda that can be depended on. His Majeſty's ſhip the Oſprey having arrived on Monday laſt from a cruize to leeward, during which ſhe intercepted the Spaniſh mail boat on her paſſage from Laguira to Cumana and Margarita, with the mail, up to the 16th Auguſt on board, from which we receive the following intelligence, extracted from various letters:

"Miranda has made himſelf maſter of Coro, the garriſon of which, conſiſting of two hundred fuſileers, retreated, without oppoſing him. If the Engliſh ſupport him, he will give us more trouble than is generally ſuppoſed. On receiving this intelligence, the Captain General and Intendant marched with all the armed force, but before they can reach him he will be fortified ſo as to ſecure his retreat, for no doubt he will have choſen the beſt and moſt advantageous poſition of the many the coaſt offers for defence, and therefore the conſequences may be very ſerious. It is not that there are any want of numbers, well affected to oppoſe him, but the country is entirely diſarmed, and of what uſe is inclination without arms; to which we may add, the total want of money, for we have not a REAL in the treaſury."

Another Letter.

"Of the perſons taken in Miranda's ſchooners, 10 or 12 have been executed at Puerto Cavello, and their heads expoſed on piles in the public road there, at La Guayra, and other places. Laſt week was burned on the public parade, by the hangman, the picture of Miranda, the colours and ſeditious papers found on board the ſchooners intended to inſurge this province. It is now ſaid, that when the news of his expedition got to Spain, and of his being at Jacquemel, orders were given to fit out four ſhips of the line at Cadiz, to bring out troops for our defence, but I give no credit to this news—Spain in Europe is even worſe than Spain in America; they have neither money, proviſions or ſoldiers, all is a labyrinth of miſeries. We never ſee a veſſel arrive from home, no, not even a little one."

Another Letter.

"Miranda with his expedition has arrived on the coaſt of Coro, and taken poſt on the elevation called the Vela.

"The garriſon, compoſed of 320 men, retired on his approach, to the heights above the town, to wait for a reinforcement from Marycabo, which has probably now joined.

"The Captain General, with a numerous retinue of cuſtom houſe officers, prieſts, ſurgeons, barbers, apothecaries, and all the armed force of every deſcription, marched on the 12th, to form a camp at Valencia or San Carlos, whence reinforcements can be ſent to any place attacked.

"They carry with them about two thouſand mules laden with proviſions, ammunition, and ſtores of every deſcription requiſite for an army in the field. Affliction, ſolitude, want of money, and every ſort of miſery reigns in this city. The army have left behind them their deareſt connections. Not a face is to be ſeen, that is not the picture of extreme grief—fields without labourers, ſhops without workmen, families without money, and fathers without ſons, form a melancholy ſcene, which is only interrupted by the lamentations of women bewailing the fate of their friends and relations, which they never expect to return."

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.

GENERAL ELECTION.

For the diſtrict compoſed of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware.

Repreſentatives in Congreſs—John Porter, John Richards, Joſeph Clay.

Senator—John Dorſey.

FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Aſſembly—Samuel Carver, Wm. S. Biddle, Horace Binney, Robert Johnſon, John Clawges, ſen.

Select Council—Samuel W. Fiſher, James Vanuxem, Robert Waln, Eliſha Gordon, William H. Tod, William Ruſh, Thomas Latimer, Michael Fox.

Common Council—Timothy Paxſon, William M'Ilhenney, William Meredith, Charles Shaeffer, Joſeph Cooper, John Moore, Joſeph S. Lewis, John Hay, Nathan Sellers, Geo. Lybrant, William Aſhbridge, Joſeph Hufty, Benjamin Thaw, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Charles Kugler, Caſpar Rhen, Robert Ritchie, William J. Keen, William Haſlett, William M'Faden.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Aſſembly—Jacob Sherer, James Engles, John Thompſon, Chriſtian Sheetz, George S. Benſell.

County Commiſſioner—John Trump.

By late advices from the Mediterranean, we learn that war has been declared between the Bey of Tunis and the Dey of Algiers; occaſioned by the refuſal of Tunis to pay the ſtipulated tribute to Algiers, in which the former is ſaid to be countenanced by the Porte. The Bey of Tunis has raiſed an army of 70,000 men, and the Dey of Algiers one of 60,000; the latter with the avowed purpoſe of attacking Tunis. His troops manifeſted ſome repugnance to marching, until they were tempted by the offer of the plunder of the town. No accounts have been received of the meeting of theſe armies, from which we may expect a bloody combat. The Tuniſian cruizers have already entered the harbour of Algiers; and committed conſiderable depredations; and Algiers had ſent out ſeveral cruizers to intercept Melli Melli. [*National Intelligencer.*

—

The Norfolk Herald of the 14th inſtant ſays—"It was a current report here yeſterday, that Monſieur Turreau has made a formal demand on our government of 80,000 POUNDS STERLING, for the French ſhip L'Impeteaux, lately burnt by the Britiſh within the juriſdiction of the United States!—For the truth of this we cannot vouch, but this much is certain, that government have directed Commodore Barron, and his brother, Captain J. Barron, to ſurvey the ſituation of the ſhip when deſtroyed, and to report accordingly, and that they went from this place yeſterday for that purpoſe."

HEALTH-OFFICE, OCT. 18, 1806.

Interments in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 10th to the 17th Oct.

Diſeaſes.	*Adults.*	*Child.*
Caſualties	1	1
Cholera morbus	0	1
Conſumption of the Lungs	8	0
Convulſions	0	1
Decay	2	0
Diarrhæa	2	0
Dropſey	1	0
Dyſentery	1	0
Fever—Remittent or Billious	1	0
Typhus	4	0
Hœmorrhage	1	0
Inflammation of the Bowels	0	1
Inſanity	1	0
Locked-jaw	0	1
Palſy	1	0
Small-pox—natural	0	1
Still born	0	2
Worms	0	3
Diſeaſes unknown	0	1
Total	23	12

By order of the Board of Health.

WM. NESBITT, Clerk.

Came

TO the ſubſcriber's plantation, about the 25th of September laſt, a ſtray COW, with white face and legs, and a rope round her neck. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEWIS MORRIS.

Marple, October 17, 1806. *

Left

AT the tavern of the ſubſcriber, ſign of Hay-Scales, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, about the 8th of September laſt, by a perſon who has ſince diſappeared, a blind ſorrel MARE and CART, containing a bed, with ſundry articles of hard-ware, dry goods, and tin-ware. The owner or or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, agreeably to law.

☞ The goods are damaged.

JAMES SEARLS.

October 16, 1806. *

Best possible image.

BY virtue of an attachment, at the suit of *Downing & Baldwin, and others*, vs. *Reuben Whitaker*, issued from the Court of Common Pleas for Chester county, will be sold, at Public Sale, at the house of James Hannum, in Downing's-town, on Seventh-day, the 15th of November next, at two o'clock, P. M. A PLANTATION OR TRACT OF LAND, situate in Brandywine township, county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of James Donaldson, John Hoopes, Samuel Haines, and others, containing forty-two acres, more or less; on the premises are a log dwelling-house, a stone turning-mill, &c. the property of the said Reuben Whitaker, and to be sold, by

ROBERT MILLER,
THOMAS PIM,
JOHN EDGE,
} *Auditors.*

October 10th, 1806. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 2½ from the turnpike, containing 170 acres, with a large stone dwelling-house, and a well of excellent water, with a pump, near the door, a large stone barn, two orchards, containing about 250 bearing apple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees, a good proportion of meadow and timber; the situation is pleasant and healthy, and the land of a good quality. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the subscriber, on the premises. SAMUEL REES.

Oct. 7, 1806. *

Take Notice.

THAT the Partnership between *JOHN SERIGHT & ROBERT M'INTIRE* was dissolved the 12th day of September, inst.—as every business between the said John Seright and Robert M'Intire is fully settled between themselves to the said 12th day of September, inst. and each party is now transacting business on his own firm.

ROBERT M'INTIRE.

Sept. 29, 1806. *

OHIO LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale some very prime lands, within about four miles from Gallipolis, the county town of the county of Gallio, which lies on the bank of the river Ohio, about two hundred miles by water below Fort Pitt. These lands are near the valuable merchant mills on Raccoon creek, and have had some small improvements erected thereon, and from their quality and situation are well worthy the attention of settlers. The subscribers expect to be personally present on and near said lots for a few days, about the middle of next month (October) where they will treat with any person inclined to purchase. After that time application must be made to W. Ross, one of the subscribers, who may always be found either in the neighbourhood of the lands, or at Marietta, and who is fully authorised to grant indisputable titles for the same, with ample warranty.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON,
WILLIAM ROSS.

September 30, 1806. 4w†

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, at the sign of Robin Hood, above Frankford, on the 20th instant, a small red and white *COW*, with a scar or wart on her left side, near the loins, about six or seven years old. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PALMER.

September 25, 1806. †

A Stray Horse.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, living in Montgomery township and county, on the 25th of August, a dark bay *HORSE*, six or seven years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, a white spot on his right ear, bob tail, and thin in flesh. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN HARTLE, junior.

September 30, 1806. *

A Stray Cow.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the sixth day of this instant, a dark brindle *COW*, supposed to be five or six years old, gives some milk, and has some white at the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC SMITH.

Sept. 30, 1806. *

To be sold, at public venaue,

On Third-day, the 28th of October next,

VALUABLE PROPERTY, now in the possession of Sarah Wall, widow of George Wall, deceased, situate on the river Delaware, in Solebury township, Bucks county, Penn. consisting of a valuable Farm, containing about 80 acres of land, a good proportion of which is thickly timbered.—On the premises are two good dwelling-houses, a good stone barn and store-house, with other convenient buildings, a good bearing orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit, with other fruit trees of different kinds; two powerful saw-mills, capable of doing great business; a good eddy along the property, which gives great security to rafts, and is very conveniently situated for taking them out by a capstan, which is erected on the premises. It is believed that extensive business may be done in the store-keeping line in this place, as it is advantageously situated for public business.

Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to Public Sale, a number of shares in valuable fisheries. Sale to begin at ten o'clock. Conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

JOHN WILSON,
JOSHUA BEANS,
THOMAS WALL,
} *Executors.*

October 15, 1806. *

For Private Sale,
A valuable Plantation or Tract of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia, nine from West-Chester, the county town, and within two miles of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike road.—This farm contains about 140 acres of land, which, in point of natural fertility of soil, and healthiness of situation, is not exceeded by any in the neighbourhood. Upon this tract are upwards of 40 acres of woodland, consisting of chesnut, oak, and other varieties of timber, and 15 acres of good watered meadow; the residue is capital arable land, containing limestone of the first quality, for the manufacturing of which are erected upon the premises two good lime kilns; the fields are laid in convenient sizes, 10, 12, and 14 acres, surrounded with good fences, the rails being chiefly chesnut, and the fields have a southern exposure. The buildings upon this plantation consist of a good two story stone house, and a stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a well of never failing water, in which a pump is erected, near the door; a very convenient milk house, wash and smoke house, all under the same roof; an excellent stone barn, 64 feet long and 34 feet wide; a good stone waggon house is erected at one end of the barn, and a sheep house at the other end; there is also another stone waggon house, 40 by 16 feet, and a stone hog house, 26 by 16 feet. Upon this farm there are two orchards, each occupying three acres of ground; the fruit is all grafted, and consists of apples, pears, plumbs, and peaches, to which orchards are attached excellent cyder works, all under good roof.—There is also erected on the premises a good two story stone dwelling-house, situate on the public road leading from Philadelphia to the Yellow Springs; near to the house is a spring of good water. The subscriber would dispose of this house, together with a sufficiency of land, to accommodate the purchaser, and the premises would answer very well as a stand for public business. For further particulars relative to the above property, an inspection of the premises will be most satisfactory to persons who wish to purchase. *8w

September 9. JACOB KURTZ.

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20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, in the township of East-Bradford, on the night of the 14th inst. *A RED FEEDING OX*, nearly half fat, computed to weigh 700 pounds, about 12 years old. Whoever takes up said ox and thief, so that the owner may get his ox again, and the thief be brought to conviction, shall recive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the ox only.

JOHN FORSYTHE.

9th Mo. 15th, 1806. §

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the pasture of THOMAS BRADLEY, near the Lower Ferry, on the 22d of July last, *A BROWN HORSE*, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, six years old, low in flesh, a star in his forehead, bob mane and tail, had a sore back when he went away, and a scar on his near hind leg, the sinews of which are very thick.—Whoever takes up said Horse, and returns him to the subscriber, living in Spring Garden, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. JOSEPH GROFF.

Spring Garden, Northern-Liberties,
August 26, 1806. *

To be sold, at private sale,

NO. 1.—A Plantation, situate on Darby Creek, in Newtown township, Delaware county, half a mile from Radnor church, and 15 from Philadelphia, containing 175 acres of excellent land, a great proportion of good woodland, the fields equally divided and watered, in a high state of cultivation, the meadows are of a good quality; the buildings are a good stone house and barn, a saw-mill in good order, and other out houses, with a scite for a grist-mill. The payments will be made easy, and the conditions made known, by applying to CHARLES SMITH, the present tenant on the premises.

No. 2.—A Plantation, situate on the new state road in Goshen township, Chester county, one mile from the Friends' institution, four from West-Chester, and nineteen from Philadelphia; the land is in a high state of cultivation, containing 100 acres, a proportion of good woodland, the remainder of superior upland, laying very handsome, the fields equally divided and watered. It is unnecessary to say any more, as no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM HAYMAN, sen. or to

ANTHONY & WM. HAYMAN,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 16, 1806. tf.

To be sold, at private sale,

ABOUT

Six Acres of Land,

SITUATE in Marple township, Delaware county, about nine and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from the sign of the Drover, bounded by a road from the West-Chester road into Springfield road, and lands of Hugh Lownes, David Peterman, and David Gibson, on which is a good two story stone house, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, and a cellar under the same, a carpenter's shop, stable and barrack, a well of water near the door, spring and spring-house. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, by applying to DAVID PETERMAN or NATHAN GIBSON, who will make the conditions known.

August 26, 1806. *

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, and was returned to November Term 1805, against the rights and credits, goods and chattels, monies and effects, lands and tenements, of WILLIAM CARNEY, THOMAS HARRIS and ISAAC T. HOPPER (non-resident debtors) at the suit of ARCHIBALD STEWART, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, by virtue of which writ the sheriff of said county has attached William Carney, Thomas Harris and Isaac T. Hopper, by sundry rights and credits, goods and chattels, monies and effects, as by the said writ he was commanded:—Now, therefore, unless the said William Carney, Thomas Harris and Isaac T. Hopper shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate, so attached, will be disposed of, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided. A. PIERSON, Clerk.

March 29, 1806. 1y

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Writ of Attachment, at the suit so ANN COLEMAN, administratrix, and JAMES COLEMAN, administrator, of JAMES COLEMAN, deceased, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of JOHN COLEMAN (a non-resident debtor) issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Burlington, in the state of New-Jersey, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in a plea of trespass on the case, hath been duly returned to the said court, in the term of August inst. by the Sheriff of the said county; and that unless the said John Coleman shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiffs in attachment, judgment will be entered, and the estate attached will be sold, and disposed of agreeably to law.

JOS. M'ILVAINE, Clerk.

Dated 26th August, 1805.

CHARLES EWING, Attorney. 1y

Broke

INTO the pasture of the subscriber, on the old Lancaster road, 7 miles from Philadelphia, some time in July last, a young brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, with a small star, three years old—(She was sold at the horse-market, some time in the spring, to a person living towards Derby, name not known.)—The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to law,

JOHN THOMAS.

Lower-Merion, Aug. 16, 1806. *

Was taken up,

ON the 22d instant, trespassing in the pasture of the subscriber, in Pine-street, by Schuylkill, a *BAY COLT*, between three and four years old, with a white blaze in his forehead, one hind foot white, between fourteen and fifteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES RYAN,

Philad. August 26, 1806. *

Was taken up,

TRESPASSING on the premises of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, a *LIGHT RED COW*, nearly fresh milk, with a white face, and a few white spots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM KEYSER.

August 26, 1806. *

---

4 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the pasture of the subscriber, the 5th of August last, a *PALE RED COW*, about six or seven years old, very handsome, a small head, yellow skin, and has some white on one of her tits. Whoever takes up said cow, and delivers her to the owner, or gives information that he may get her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

LUDWICK KNOLL.

Haverford township, Delaware county, Sept. 9, 1806. *

Came

TO the place of the subscriber, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, a redish brindle COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Sept. 9, 1806. *

Stray Bullock.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bethel township, Delaware county, on the Fifth of the Fourth Month last, a large *RED BULLOCK*. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BALDWIN.

Sept. 1, 1806. *

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, in Thornbury township, Chester county, on the 3d of June last, a *STRAY STEER*. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BRINTON.

August 26, 1806. *

Came

TO the subscriber, living in Easttown township, Chester county, *TWO MILCH COWS*; one of them a pale red, with a star in the forehead; and the other a dark brown. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

RICHARD THOMAS.

Eighth Month 12th, 1806.

Came

TO the farm of the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a large black COW, with a white spot in her face, head, nine or ten years old. The owner is requested to prove property, and take her away.

JOHN THOMAS.

Lower-Merion, Aug. 16.

Whereas

MARY, my wife, has absconded from my bed and board—forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN ARCHABEL.

August 15, 1806.

School Bibles,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Office of this Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE No. 51, MARKET-STREET.

Best possible image.